

The George Washington News

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Volume I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 5, 1911.

Number 16

DEBATING VICTORY GOES TO NEEDHAM

Columbian Meets Defeat in the Final Contest of the Intersociety Series.

FIRST HONORS TO N. L. BOWEN

WHAT proved to be the most interesting as well as the most intensely contested intersociety debate of the year occurred on Saturday evening April 29, when the Needham and the Columbian debating societies met for the final debate of the intersociety series, and discussed the question of the desirability of a federal income tax. All six of the speakers debated like veterans, and as the debate progressed, it is not likely that any members of the audience would have cared to have the difficult duty of determining, which side had won the debate, and which two of the speakers carried off individual laurels. Even the judges who had followed the debate from an impartial and critical standpoint found this task no small one, as is indicated by the fact that it took them fully twenty-five minutes to reach a decision. Their verdict was in favor of the negative, which was the side of the proposition defended by the Needham Debating Society. As a result of this debate the intersociety championship goes to Needham, whose teams have won two out of the three debates. Individual honors went to Norris L. Bowen and William E. Kelly, who were awarded first and second place respectively.

The Needham team was composed of the following: S. S. Waite, P. E. Bradley, and W. E. Kelly. N. L. Bowen, M. M. Marcus, and C. R. Smith made up the Columbian team. The judges were: Prof. C. C. Swisher, chairman, and Mr. J. B. Osborne, and Prof. E. Fraser.

After two excellent mandolin solos, Dean Lorenzen made the opening address, an address of welcome. He said in part:

DEAN LORENZEN'S ADDRESS.

"The value of debating has been much underestimated. To my mind it is the most important student activity of our universities and colleges. There seems to be a general idea that the ability to speak is necessary for the preacher and the lawyer, but it is of no importance to any one else. This is a great mistake. Engineers and business men are beginning to realize more and more, that in their own particular line of work the power of clear and convincing speech is of inestimable value. When such men present plans before city councils and public bodies, the ability to show the advantages of the plans which they offer, and to do so within a limited time—ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes—is absolutely necessary. More than this, in a country such as ours,

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OPPOSITION IS EXPRESSED

To the Immediate Resumption of Intercollegiate Athletics by the University.

THE recommendation of the Association of Class Presidents that every student be taxed a fee of \$5 for the support of athletic teams and student publications, and that a vote of all the classes in the University be taken on this proposition, is the leading question which is now being discussed. The News gladly throws open its columns to any who may wish to submit communications either pro or con. The following letter has been received in which the writer argues against a taxed fee:

To the Editor of The News.

I am opposed to the resumption of intercollegiate athletics by George Washington University. It seems to me that intercollegiate athletic activities cannot be treated as an end in themselves to be sought. It gives excessive exercise to a very few, and is by no means a benefit or source of pleasure to that few.

ATHLETICS AS AN ADVERTISEMENT.

If it is to be adopted, then, it must be for some indirect advantage which it confers. Among such that are suggested, is, that it advertises the University. But advertisements may be good or bad; and a weak football team, for example, or a good one, composed of semi-professionals, or of those who are not bona-fide students, would not advertise us favorably among those persons from whom George Washington would prefer to recruit its students. For example, I should say that it was a very open question whether the athletics of Georgetown enhanced its reputation. And it is, I suppose, doubtful whether we could even be a successful rival to Georgetown in this department.

COLLEGE SPIRIT AND ATHLETICS.

It is likewise suggested that intercollegiate athletics create college spirit and student life. Certainly this is only true if the team which represents the University be reasonably successful. A team which loses consistently will develop very little college spirit. But even assuming that we would have a team which would be fairly successful, I very much doubt whether it would bring about the enthusiasm and college spirit which would be hoped for, in view of our peculiar local

(Continued on page six.)

JOHN DEWEY TO LECTURE

Will Address Seniors of Teachers College On "Humanism Old and New".

THE address to the Graduating Class of Teachers College will this year be delivered by Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University. The exercises will be held Wednesday evening, May 31st, in the auditorium of the Central High School, and a cordial invitation will be extended to all students and to the teachers of Washington to be present.

DEWEY'S PLACE AS A PHILOSOPHER.

Since the death of Prof. William James, the most distinguished living philosopher in the United States is undoubtedly John Dewey. This pre-eminence is due to the marked originality of his constructive work in several fields. Recognized, next to the late Professor James, as the leading exponent in this country of Pragmatism, or Humanism, Professor Dewey has done reconstructive work of the first importance in Logic, Theory of Knowledge, Ethics, and Psychology. But perhaps his special claim to distinction lies rather in the fact that his attainments in philosophy are rivaled by equally important services to education.

Soon after Professor Dewey became head of the Department of Philosophy and Education at the University of Chicago in 1894, he established at the University an experimental elementary school, which rapidly became famous for its radical educational reforms. Dewey's main idea was that the traditional education of children was not closely enough related to the other activities of their lives. The school is not a "preparation" for life, but is a part of it, and should be continuous with it. Its activities should be largely the same as those of "real" life; the child should get his early knowledge of the sciences and arts, history, etc., through the medium of occupations which are essentially the same as he will later directly or indirectly be engaged in. In particular, the mastery of the symbols of knowledge, instead of claiming, as it has in the past, 80 per cent of the child's school hours during the first three years, should be made incidental to the acquisition of subject-matter and forms of skill appreciated by the child himself as of interest and value on their own account.

(Continued on page three.)

CLASS PRESIDENTS FORM ASSOCIATION

Recommendation is Made that Each Student be Assessed a Fee of Five Dollars.

CLASSES TO VOTE ON QUESTION

A NUMBER of class presidents and student representatives of the various departments of the University assembled in West Hall on Tuesday evening, the 24th, for a discussion of the question of athletics and student activities. The meeting was in response to an invitation of President Stockton, after an informal conference with several of the students interested in the general activities of the institution. Eighteen class presidents representing all departments of the University responded to President Stockton's call, as well as representatives of The News and the Cherry Tree.

PRESIDENT STATES THE PROBLEM.

President Stockton opened the meeting with an address. He expressed himself as heartily in favor of an Association of Class Presidents particularly as a means of overcoming the University's chief disadvantage in the way of college spirit, the scattered location of the various departments. The organization might also prove exceedingly useful now that the fight for the benefits of the Morrill Acts had been renewed. The fight, he said, would be on much the same lines as before: the University would have the same opposition and the same enemies as before. Chief of these would be the land-grant or state agricultural colleges, naturally jealous of the endowed and semi-public universities, of which George Washington, under the supervision of Congress and the Attorney-General of the United States, is one. Unfortunately Congress in the past has been rather too much like a step-mother, than a mother to the University.

Much help, the President said, can be expected from the students, especially from such as are employed in a private capacity as secretaries to members of Congress, as is the case with a number of students in the Law School. In five years the University may hope to be on a more independent basis; even an athletic field, President Stockton hoped, was not beyond possibility. But unless the University could be relieved from the necessity of moving, he feared that no grant could be made this year to athletics.

LIST OF OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the conclusion of his address President Stockton begged to be ex-

TO APPEAR ON MAY 10TH.

THE CHERRY TREE will be out for distribution Wednesday May 10th. A small number of copies has been ordered over and above those subscribed for, and will be put on sale for \$2.50 in the various Departments. This will be your last chance to get a copy.

cused to fill another engagement, and urged that the class presidents organize into an association. The election resulted in the choice of the following: President, H. K. Craig, Senior Engineering; Vice-President, T. J. Stockton, Sophomore Engineering; Secretary, Frank J. Norris, Freshman College; Treasurer, A. S. Thatcher, Junior College; Representative to The News and the *Cherry Tree*, T. Miller, Jr., Freshman Medical.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES FEE.

A motion was put by T. J. Stockton to add \$5 to the tuition fee of every student entering the University, for the maintenance of athletics and the two student publications. For those who are financially unable to bear this added expense provision was made by a motion providing that they might be excused upon application to their respective Deans. A long and spirited discussion pro and con followed. H. W. Hodgkins for the *Cherry Tree* and A. H. Redfield for The News testified to the need of greater support for their publications, and demonstrated that with subscriptions from every student in the University, both publications could be issued for but a small fraction of their present cost. The advocates of the motion urged that college activities were necessary to a well-rounded college life, pointed out that the five dollars per capita would give a sum sufficient to put forth good teams in football, baseball, track, and basketball, a weekly or even semi-weekly paper, and a much better annual. They showed that the provision for excuse from the assessment would prevent the measure from bearing too heavily upon those unable to pay it. The other side urged that the measure was impracticable; that the professional departments especially, filled with men whose sole object in the University is to gain an education in their chosen vocation, whose attachments are possibly to other colleges, positively do not care for athletics and other student activities. They asserted that the provision for excusing from payment those unable to meet it would be taken advantage of wholesale by students everywhere. The remedy for the present lack of college spirit on the part of the students was said by R. H. Tilton of Senior Law to lie in large inter-department smokers, where the students might mingle and imbibe the spirit of good fellowship and loyalty to our Alma Mater.

Professor Ruediger, Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Student Activities, upon request, outlined the financial status of football and other student interests. Athletics in the past, he said, had been conducted in a very corrupt manner, and as a result a debt of several hundred dollars has been left to be settled, which has been partially reduced by the profits of the theater benefit. The discussion for a time was side-tracked onto the question of raising money to pay off the back debts of the Athletic Association, whether by a voluntary contribution from the students, or by another benefit performance. A committee was appointed to look into the matter.

VOTE TO RECOMMEND TO CLASS.

Returning to the main question, that of the five-dollar extra fee, a vote was taken. The action finally adopted was, that the class presidents should submit the question to their various classes for action, and report to the association at the next meeting. In this way it is hoped that a complete expression of student opinion may be obtained, in order that the President's Council, which has the matter under advisement, may be governed in its action by the wishes of the student body.

Aero Club.

For some time the idea of forming an Aero Club has been discussed by students in the University, but the first real action was taken on Saturday, April 29.

A meeting of those interested in the formation of a club was called. Donald L. Dutton acting as chairman. After Mr. Dutton had set forth the advantages and desirability of such an organization, an election of officers was held. Great interest was shown. After a heated contest the following officers were elected:

President—Harold Keats.
Vice-President—Donald L. Dutton.

Treasurer—Hugh G. Boutell.
Secretary—Thomas J. Stockton.
Press Representative—J. Norman Taylor.

Executive Committee—The officers ex officio, and Peter J. Donk, M. G. Sarrow, Howard W. Hodgkins, J. N. Swartzell.

The Club is of university scope. Its object is to encourage interest among the students in aeronautics and to afford opportunity for the study of the science.

If the interest thus far manifested continues to grow the Club will seek admission to the Intercollegiate Aero Club, or affiliation with the Aero Club of America.

Washington is assuredly a fine place for such an organization as the Aero Club. Its proximity to Fort Myer and College Park, where flights have been made and will be made in the future, as well as the fact that the United States Government is now interested in aviation, should afford excellent opportunity for the study of this new science.

The leading colleges of the country now have aeronautical societies. Harvard was the first to organize one.

Mr. Dutton, vice-president of the Club and a student in the Engineering College, is familiar with the theory and practice of aviation. He has the distinction of being the first G. W. U. man to build an aeroplane, and last summer made a number of successful glides in New England—the home of aeronautics.

The Club will take advantage of the Aeronautical Meet, which is to be held at Bennings on May 5, 6, and 7.

The National Aviation Co., of College Park, Md., has kindly consented to allow members of the Club the use of its machines.

Students interested in the science of aeronautics are urged to join the Club. Full information may be obtained from the Secretary, Thomas J. Stockton, 1528 Eye Street.

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JOHN DEWEY TO LECTURE

Continued from page one.

Dewey disclaimed individual authorship of these ideas; but he undoubtedly possessed a marvellous power of organizing them into the working curriculum of a school, and of inspiring a group of teachers with the enthusiasm necessary to carry them out in practice.

Since going to Columbia University Professor Dewey has been more particularly occupied with philosophy. The subject of his address in Washington: "Humanism Old and New," will arouse general interest, primarily because he is himself the leading representative in this country of The New Humanism, but also because of the broad contact of this subject with problems of philosophy and education, and of the progress of civilization.

Davis Prize Speaking Contest.

The annual public speaking contest to select the winners of the Davis Prizes was held last Wednesday in West Hall of the College Building, at 8 o'clock. There were four contestants for the three prizes. The results of the contest will be announced in detail in the next issue of The News. Owing to the fact that the affair was held after the present issue went to press it is impossible to give a full account of it here.

The participants in the contest, and the subjects of their orations, were as follows: "Government Regulation and Why," by Roy L. Deal, "Happiness and Genius," by

I. Paul Taylor; "A Plea for Direct Primaries," by Warren Jefferson Davis; and "An International Crisis," by Kenneth Maxcey.

The Faculty committee which acted as judges of the contest was composed of Prof. Hermann Schoenfeld, chairman, and Profs. George N. Henning and Charles S. Smith. The committee of judges regularly considers two phases of each oration as a basis of determining who are the winners of the contest, namely, composition and presentation, each of which are given equal weight.

The Davis Prizes were founded by the Hon. Isaac Davis of Massachusetts, in 1874, and consist of the income of \$1,000, either in medals or money at the option of each winner, which is annually awarded the three successful competitors in a public speaking contest.

College Notes.

On Friday, April 28, the Pan-Hellenic Association, composed of Pi Beta Phi, Chi Omega, and Sigma Kappa, entertained the girls of the College at a Book Party. The costumes were very clever and the affair was voted a huge success.

The engagement of Miss Ruth Field, '08, to Ensign Edward Guthrie, U. S. N., has been announced.

Miss Myrle Cameron returned Thursday from West Point, where she attended the Easter Hop. Miss Cameron sails in July for an eighteen months trip abroad.

The College sympathizes with

Mr. Ralph Howell, G. W. U., ex-'11, on the recent death of his father. Mr. Howell has been obliged to give up his work at Columbia for this year, owing to his father's long illness.

Miss Agnes Balloch has recently returned from an extended visit to Mrs. Clarence Leich, formerly Miss Josephine Foster, ex '11, of Evansville, Indiana.

Lieut. Loren H. Call was in Washington for a few days at Easter time.

The many friends of Mr. Will West will receive with sadness the news of his sudden death in Seattle, on April 16.

Phi Alpha Chapter of Chi Omega was particularly fortunate in having representatives from twelve chapters and four members of the Grand Council present at its annual Founder's Day Banquet, on Easter Monday, at the Arlington Hotel.

Chemical Society Notes.

Mr. Frank Dursten gave an interesting lecture on "Liquid Air," on April 29th, at the Bureau of Standards, which was attended by a goodly number of the members of the Society.

Dean C. E. Munroe recently read a paper before the American Philosophical Society on "The Investigation of Explosives at the Pittsburgh Testing Station."

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Professor of Agriculture Chemistry, and an honorary member of the Society, recently addressed the Columbia Chapter of Phi Lambda Upsilon, the honorary chemical fraternity. In his address on the "Relation of Chemistry to the Public Welfare," Dr. Wiley showed the moral influence which the chemist exerts on the community, and the position which the chemist will assume in the fight against disease. An informal reception was tendered to Dr. Wiley by the society after the address, to welcome him as a member.

As the formal dedication of the new building of the Chemists' Club, New York City, Dr. Frank W. Clarke, Professor of Mineral Chemistry and an honorary member of the Society, unveiled the Rumford Memorial.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCIETY PLANNED

Inquiries have been made by President Taylor and Secretary Shuman, with the approval of the Executive Committee, to discover whether there is an association of college chemical societies. These inquiries have brought answers from the chemical societies of Lehigh, Pennsylvania, Armour Institute, Brooklyn Polytechnic, and Wisconsin, and so far as could be learned such an association does not exist.

It would seem that an intercol-

legiate chemical association would be beneficial in that it would (a) tend to strengthen each individual society and inhibit possible dissociation; (b) stimulate interest among chemistry students by (1) making possible a publication showing the activities of other societies; (2) thereby giving each society a broader outlook; (c) give co-ordination to the projects of the several societies, and (d) provide a means for undergraduate participation in chemical congresses, as for example, the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which meets in 1913, in Washington and New York.

Although it may be too late to start such a project this year, it appears that our Society, with its forty members and ideal location, would serve excellently as a nucleus for an intercollegiate chemical association.

The last regular meeting of the Society for this scholastic year will be held Friday evening, May 12th. An interesting program is being prepared and all of the members are urged to be present.

Is Debating on the Decline?

To the Editor of The News:—

With reference to an unsigned article which appeared in the April 7 number of The George Washington News, entitled "Credit for Debating Work," I beg to say that while I am in hearty sympathy with the general purpose of the writer, I wish to take this means of refuting one of his statements wherein, with regard to the decline of debating, he says that the two Law School debating societies are "barely able to exist." Any member of the student body of the University who might venture into the law quarters on any Friday evening after eight o'clock would find two debating societies that are very much alive. While it is true that at the beginning of the school year there did seem some doubt as to the interest of the students in debating, that doubt is now, once and for all, dispelled. If I were not a Needham man myself, I should say that the work done in that Society, at least, is fully up to the standards of former years.

In connection with the main purpose of the above-mentioned article I will say that it is my belief that there is no other activity in which a little money and effort could be spent with better results. In addition to the debating work done in the University, there is good reason to believe that a greater interest in debating would be aroused if debates could be arranged for the next and succeeding years with some of the nearby universities. While I believe that every debater would welcome a plan whereby a certain number of credits would be granted to those participating in this line of student activity, I believe still more firmly that an enlargement of the debating field is necessary and essential for building up and maintaining a strong interest in college debating.

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FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1911.

A STUDENT ACTIVITIES FEE.

As a result of the present crisis in all lines of student activity, and the realization that drastic action of some sort is imperative, the recently formed Association of Class Presidents has recommended that a fee of \$5 be added to the tuition and other fees, which shall go to the maintenance of athletic teams and the student publications. Such a fee would make it possible for the University to be represented in the leading branches of athletics, and would immensely facilitate the publication of the student paper and annual. Not only this, but by means of such a fee these several activities could be carried on with greater success, and hence, with greater credit to the University.

The only question then is as to the advisability of levying the fee. We do not believe that there are in fact many students in the University to whom the payment of this fee would be a hardship. If there be any such, provision has been made for them in the recommendation that any student by making proper application to his Dean may be exempted from the payment of the fee. But in the past, the experience has always been, that those very students who could least afford it, have been the most willing to give in money and effort to the support of University teams.

As a practical question the inquiry may well be made as to the effect of the option which the recommendation of the Association gives to the individual student to pay or not to pay this fee. Would it not perhaps mean that a majority of the students would avail themselves of the option not to pay? But this can be negated to a certain extent by requiring that the student wishing to be exempted state adequate reasons therefor in his application to his Dean.

The optional form of the recom-

mendation relieves it of criticism on the score of being arbitrary, and stamping indelibly the sanction of the University authorities upon student activities and especially upon athletics, which seems to be thought by some to be objectionable.

Whatever one may think of the essential necessity of collegiate athletics and activities in general, there can be no doubt that they are a necessary fixture of the conventional American university. Whether we like it or not, intercollegiate competition compels us to adopt the conventional practices sanctioned by a usage that is almost immemorial. As we see it, the advisability of levying or of not levying this fee depends in the last analysis upon the necessity for student activities in their recognized forms. If they are necessary in any real sense, then the fee should be levied. If they are not so necessary, then the fee scheme should be rejected. The question at the basis of the whole controversy, is one which each individual must decide for himself in voting for or against the recommendation of the Association.

Teachers College Notes.

During the past week the Seniors of Teachers College have received a communication from Professor John Dewey, accepting their invitation to deliver an address on their Class Night, Wednesday, May 31. It is needless to say that our Seniors are rejoicing over the good news. They hope to make this occasion one of the most notable educational events of the year. The teachers and educators of our city will deem it an unusual privilege to hear this premier of education in our country. Professor Dewey comes from Columbia, New York, as the guest of the Senior Class, who will provide for his entertainment during his sojourn in the Capital City.

The members of the Faculty and the students of Teachers College wish thus to extend their condolences to Miss Cora Ossire in the loss of her sister.

At a meeting of the Seniors held last week Mr. Finkelstein was elected Vice-President of the class. This fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Gilliss, who will not be able to graduate this year because of ill health.

Miss M. B. Hilleary expects to hurry off at the close of school to Ann Arbor to enjoy the commencement week at the University of Michigan.

The catalogues of summer schools are arriving thick and fast. These harbingers of the coming vacation remind us that in a few more weeks the school year 1910-11 will come to a close. What are your plans for the summer?

At the request of Dean Hough the Board of Education has granted the Senior Class the use of Central High School hall for its class night, May 31.

BOOKS NEW AND OLD

"The Patricians," by John Galsworthy.

IN "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship" there is a passage contrasting the essential features of the novel, as a literary form, with those of the drama. "In the novel it is chiefly sentiments and events that are exhibited; in the drama it is characters and deeds." Fate, the speaker goes on to say, has its proper place as an agency of moral catastrophe in the drama only, while chance is more fittingly introduced in the novel.

These observations were doubtless just at the time when they were made, but they seem today of less value than most of Goethe's criticism. The "old three-decker," as Kipling calls the novel of our grandfathers, has gone the way of other slow-moving vehicles. The modern novel is nothing if not dramatic, and in the general mix-up of literary kinds which has given us "poems in prose" and Whitman in poetry, scientific treatises in the form of novels, and romances in the guise of philosophy, the drama alone has managed to preserve its individuality, and now threatens to swallow the novelist along with the novel, so that in Bernard Shaw, for example, we have the novelist really reading his own work through the mouths of his characters.

Mr. John Galsworthy belongs to the younger generation of English writers who write plays and novels alternately, the one form so like the other that only the remarks about the weather enable one to clearly know that it is a novel and not a play which he is reading. "Characters and deeds" are the very stuff of Galsworthy's novels and the part played by Fate is indicated by the motto of his latest work: "Character is Fate."

"The Patricians," as a picture of British aristocracy today, derives peculiar interest from the modern revival of the attack upon the House of Lords. All the rigidity of a caste which tends to grow more rigid under pressure is embodied in the young noblemen of this story.

of one of whom it is said "that certain doors had been banged to at his birth, bolted when he went to Eton, and padlocked at Cambridge." The hero of the tale, Lord Milton, is of a more original stamp, but his originality lies in the greater concentration with which he sums up all the inherited traditions of an historic house, accustomed for centuries to public life and leadership. Aristocracy—the power of the best—has in this man attained a philosophy and a faith that are stronger than he is. The struggle between his "character," aristocratic and ascetic, and the more purely human side of his nature makes the drama of the novel. Of the plot, it need only be said that it deals with a great love and that Milton's conscience, as abnormally aristocratic as the rest of him, is arrayed first on one side of the battle with his "character" and then on the other. The love is sacrificed—and with it the woman—to his lordship's hereditary passion for leadership and a career in Parliament.

Milton's family, the Caradoes, are each and all depicted vividly. One cannot help thinking that the author has in mind such a house as that of the Cecils, the younger members of which have in but years been prominent in politics on the conservative side.

The only character in the story except the unhappy lady of Milton's love, who is not the owner of a title is one Courtier, "a champion of lost causes." One suspects him to be the mouthpiece for the sentiments which are peculiarly the novelist's own. His emphasis is upon liberty as against authority. One or two quotations will serve to show this.

"Laws and authority are not the end and end-all, they are conveniences, chimneys, conduit pipes, main roads. They're not of the structure of the building; they're only scaffolding."

"Society is held together by the natural decency in man, by fellow feeling. The democratic principle, which you despise, at root means nothing at all but that."

It may not be too fanciful to trace a relationship between the dislike of authority and law which Galsworthy expresses through his favorite character and the marked defect of his work, which is want of discipline. "The Patricians" seems

(Continued on page six.)

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ALUMNI NOTES.

Word has just been received here of the recent death of Arthur C. Fitch, M.D., '03, at Porto Bello, Brazil. Dr. Fitch had resided in Washington for many years previous to his departure for Brazil, about two years ago. He was for some time a member of the staff of the Government Hospital for the Insane. He resigned this position to accept a position as one of the surgeons of the Madeira-Manore railway. He was in the service of that company when he died. The funeral services and burial took place at Porto Bello. Dr. Fitch was well known in this city. His death is regretted by all who knew him.

Frank W. Clancey, LL.B., '73, is the Attorney General of the Territory of New Mexico. He is now in Washington to argue a case before the Supreme Court on behalf of New Mexico. In an interview with a newspaper reporter, he took issue with Senator Owen, who recently made a statement to the effect that the constitution of New Mexico has been so framed as to make it impossible of amendment. "This statement," said Mr. Clancey, "is absolutely untrue. An examination of Article 19 of the constitution will show that amendments may be proposed at any regular session of the legislature by a two-thirds vote of the members, and by a mere majority of the members once in eight years, which shall be submitted to the people at the next election, and

those voting, provided that majority equals or exceeds four-tenths of all the votes cast at the election and in at least one-half of the counties of the state." Mr. Clancey went on to show how these provisions are as liberal as those to be found in the constitutions of any of the states.

Henry M. Baker, LL.B., '66, has had a wide experience both as a legislator and as a lawyer. He was admitted to the local bar in the year of his graduation, and to practice before the Supreme Court of the U. S. in 1882. He began active practice in Washington but soon removed to his native state, New Hampshire. He was a member of the New Hampshire Senate from 1891-'92 and, after an intermission of a year he was elected to Congress as a member of the House of Representatives, serving in the 53d and 54th Congresses (1893-7). He was a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention of 1902, and of the New Hampshire House of Representatives from 1905-7, and again from 1907-9. He is a trustee of Howard University of this city, where his term expires in 1912. Address, R. F. D. No. 3, Concord, N. H.

J. Russell Soley, LL.B., '90, is an author and lawyer of considerable reputation. Before graduating from our Law School he had occupied a number of important and responsible positions, such as Professor and Head of the Department of History

U. S. Naval Academy, and Professor in the U. S. Navy. He was Assistant Secretary of the Navy from 1890 to 1893. Since the last named date he has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City. He was the counsel of Venezuela at the Paris Arbitration at which the question of the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana was settled. He is now a lecturer in international law in the Naval War College, Newport, R. I. He is the author of the following works: History of the Naval Academy; Foreign Systems of Naval Education; The Blockade and the Cruisers; Rescue of Greely; Life of Admiral Porter. Address, Hanover Bank Building, New York.

Tarleton H. Bean, M.D., '76, is an ichthyologist of national reputation. He has occupied a number of important positions as ichthyologist, both under the U. S. government and under the government of the state of New York. He is a member of the Legion of Honor, France; the Imperial Royal of the Red Eagle, Germany; and the Order of the Rising Sun, Japan. The following are a few of his many contributions to the literature on fishes: The Fishes of Pennsylvania; The Fishes of New York; The Salmon and Salmon Fisheries; Oceanic Ichthyology; The Fishes of Long Island; The Basses, Freshwater and Marine (part author); The Fishes of Bermuda. Address, Capitol Building, Albany, N. Y.

Henry Ward Turner, B.S., '95, is a geologist and mining engineer in the employ of the U. S. Geological Survey. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Geological Society of America, Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, and the California State Miners' Association. He has written a book on "The Origin of Yosemite Valley." In addition he has published several geological folios of California, and papers on the Geology of California in the reports of the Geological Survey, and in the leading geological and mining journals. Address, 708 Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Exum P. Lewis, B. S., '88, has been a member of the Faculty of the University of California since 1895. He has been Professor of Experimental Physics since 1908. He was instructor in physics in this University from 1891-5. During this same period he was assistant in physics in Johns Hopkins University. These positions he resigned to accept the position of instructor in the University of California, of whose Faculty he is still a member. He has written extensively on special physical topics such as spectra and discharge through gases, ultra-violet gaseous spectra, the effect of changed condition on spectra, ionization of gases. Address: Berkley, Cal.

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OPPOSITION IS EXPRESSED

Continued from page one.

conditions. In the first place it must be noted that intercollegiate athletics must always be recruited and secure their support from the undergraduate body as distinguished from the graduates and members of the professional schools. At Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Johns Hopkins experience has shown that the University teams will secure no substantial support from the men in the professional schools, whose members generally have neither the time nor the inclination to go in much for this form of athletics. This will necessarily be the case here likewise, which means that when we look to see where the support of the University teams is coming from, and where its supposed benefits will be bestowed, we will have to subtract from our calculations the graduate and professional departments, which form, numerically and otherwise, a very substantial support of the whole university.

Are the undergraduates able and willing to support creditable intercollegiate teams? And if they do, are conditions such, with no dormitories, no campus, no eating commons, that a real college spirit will result?

TAXED FEE SEEMS ARBITRARY.

From a financial point of view, intercollegiate athletics are always a

risk. It has been suggested that a fee might be charged each student as a part of his tuition, which fee should go toward the support of athletics. But I believe that this would not only be unjust to many students, for whom the tuition fee is already sufficiently high, but that it would be an unwise policy on the part of the University. It would mean that the University not only sanctioned intercollegiate athletics, but that it deemed them of such high importance and such an absolute and unmixed good, that it says to prospective students: "You cannot come here to pursue studies unless you are willing to pay to support intercollegiate athletics." I should consider this a rather extreme position for any institution of learning to take, in view of the many acknowledged evils which invariably follow, to a greater or less extent, in the train of intercollegiate athletics, such as, commercialism, drinking, gambling, the creation of intense bitterness toward rival institutions, the substitution of athletic for scholarly ideals, etc.

Certainly there is no haste in this matter. We have still remaining a considerable debt as a result of our last experiments in this field of activity. Let us first pay off that. Then, later on, if conditions change and if the demand for intercollegiate athletics becomes more insistent, perhaps it may seem advisable to

renew intercollegiate athletics. But let us experiment a little, in the meanwhile, without them. It surely will not be fatal to the University and may show that the importance of intercollegiate athletics has been much overestimated in American colleges.

Very truly yours,
JOHN FOSTER DULLES.

April 25, 1911.

BOOKS NEW AND OLD.

(Continued from page four.)

to lack structure; it is invertebrate and somewhat wobbly as to direction. The style, which is bold and unusual, attains here and there effects of striking beauty:

"They did not speak, but smiled faintly, looking at one another. In this still moment, before passion had returned to claim its own, their spirits passed through the sleepy air, and became entwined, so that neither could withdraw that soft, slow, encountering glance. In mutual contentment each to each, close as music to the strings of a violin, their spirits clung—so lost, the one in the other, that neither for that brief time seemed to know which was self."

But as often, unfortunately, it overshoots the mark in this fashion:

"The sun, piercing the crisped clouds, those breast feathers of the heavenly loves, darted its beams at the mellowed and showered to the ground their little shadow stains."

It is all a question of taste and an author who gets his effects is justified. But such startling originality of metaphor is as apt to irritate as to please. These things, however, are details. The book has both charm and power. One feels, behind everything, the author's passionate enthusiasm for righteousness, his hatred of oppression and wrong. With such champions, a lost cause may be said (with a Galsworthian bizzarrie of allusion for once) to be not "lost, but gone before."

LUPUS.

Fraternity Notes.

The eleventh annual banquet of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity was held at the Shoreham on the night of March 25th. An excellent menu was served. About fifty men attended. Between the courses Messrs. Bullough, Crawford, Daly, and George enlivened the occasion by songs. The toastmaster was Wm. A. Woodruff. Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, President of the University, was the principal speaker. His talk was inspiring and encouraging, and presaged a brilliant future for George Washington University. President Stockton felt proud of the fact that the University needed but a few more subscriptions to pay off the old deficit, and indicated that what was now wanted, was unity of purpose and a feeling of security and safety. He advocated the policy of publicity and openness. The speech aroused much enthusiasm, and at the close of his address, he was loudly cheered. Toasts were responded to as fol-

lows: "Wives and Sweethearts," by Hon. Ernest W. Wilkinson; "Citizenship," by Attorney Joseph D. Sullivan; "Initiative, Referendum and Recall," by Donald H. McLean, Member of the Grand Council, "Lambda Chapter," by Walter W. Burns, and "Reminiscences of a Freshman," by Elmer Stewart. Short addresses were also made by Dr. A. F. A. King, of the Faculty, and Capt. C. E. Ragan, U. S. Army. The dinner committee was composed of J. Ralph Fehr, chairman Wm. T. Peake, Geo. V. N. Bullough, Max W. Davis, Francis P. Sullivan, Emery L. Lasier, and Geo. A. Byrne.

On Easter Monday the Kappa Sigma Fraternity held its annual Easter holiday dance at its attractive new home on Vermont Avenue. The house was tastefully decorated with greens and cut flowers, palms and pine trees. All proclaimed it a most enjoyable affair.

The Pi Beta Phi Sorority held a delightful dance at Mrs. Dyer's on the evening of April 20th.

The members of the Pi Beta Phi Sorority spent Saturday April 29th in Baltimore, celebrating the anniversary of the founding of the sorority, in conjunction with the Goucher College Chapter of Pi Beta Phi.

Sigma Phi Epsilon held a dance recently at the Washington Canoe Club. The members experienced some difficulty in getting to the dance hall, owing to the fact that the door was locked. The initial difficulty in getting into the dance hall, made the dance the more enjoyable when an entrance was effected. The butterfly favors stuck on the masculine shoulders gave an angelic aspect to the assemblage. The dancers numbered in all about twenty couples. Mrs. A. Daniels acted as chaperon.

The Sigma Kappa Sorority gave an enjoyable dance at Post Office hall on April 25th. The hall was neatly decorated with sorority pennants, and banners of the universities in which Sigma Kappa has chapters. There were about fifteen couples all of whom report that a pleasant evening was spent.

Sigma Phi Epsilon had the pleasure last Saturday of hearing Dean Wilbur, who spoke on the place of the fraternity as a home-center in the student life of George Washington. He urged the value of co-operation between the fraternities and the Faculty in establishing discipline and standards of work. He was followed by G. Curtis Peck, who described conditions among the Slavic races in the mining districts, which he had opportunity to observe in company with the Senate Committee of investigation in 1908. Refreshments and music completed the informal program.

Princeton Student—"Is there no way of my getting the key to your heart?"

Miss New Haven—"I am afraid not: it has a Yale lock."

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DEBATING VICTORY GOES TO NEEDHAM

Continued from page one.

which has a republican form of government, every citizen, certainly every educated citizen, should be able to express himself clearly on public questions.

"In general, then, the value of the ability to speak on one's feet is incalculable. But it is sometimes said that orators are born, not made. That makes no difference, because orators are not wanted today. What is needed most of all, is men who can express themselves clearly and forcibly on public questions of moment, in a short space of time. There is always a mass of material pertaining to every public question. This mass must be reduced to a small compass. Experience which enables a man to do that, is gained by means of debating. I have been interested in watching the progress made by men who have gone into these debating societies. Some men, who apparently had no ability as public speakers, have entered these societies, and after three or four years of patient labor, have accomplished wonders. Though every man can not be an orator, he can acquire the ability to stand on his feet, think clearly, and express himself accurately."

The Dean then read the question for debate and the instructions to the judges. A striking innovation in the latter was the rule that any debater reading his speech from manuscript should be ineligible for honors. This regulation had a salutary effect on the character of the debate. Not a single one of the participants read any part of his speech, except quotations or statistics.

COLUMBIAN OPENS DEBATE.

The first speaker was Norris L. Bowen, of Columbian. By way of introduction he showed how the plan of taxing incomes above a certain amount had been adopted by every democratic country, and had even prevailed in the United States during the Civil War, that the scheme of the affirmative was, therefore, no chimerical and untried one, but had been tested by experience, and had the sanction of Ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft. The main part of his speech was devoted to proving that our present scheme of taxation is equitably indefensible. Our indirect method of taxation, he maintained, puts the burden on the poor man and shifts it from the shoulders of the rich. The direct personal property tax, he stated, is no tax at all in a real sense, since it amounts in practice merely to a tax on ignorance and honesty. An income tax, he claimed, would tax those things which now escape taxation, namely, intangible forms of wealth such as stocks and bonds. Further than that it would put the burden of taxation on those who can best afford to bear it, that is the rich, would in effect shift the burden of taxation from "the poor man's dinner pail to the rich man's champagne supper." Moreover, it would tax only a man's present ability to pay, sharing in his prosperity and relieving him in adversity. In short it would establish "fiscal equity."

In opening for the negative, S. S. Waite spent some time in an analytical discussion of what it was incumbent upon the affirmative to prove in order to establish its proposition. He then argued that the

income tax was not necessary, inasmuch as our present revenues were ample, as is shown by the fact that a surplus is slowly and steadily accumulating in the treasury. The result of an income tax would be, he maintained, to draw money from the channels of business, and lead to increased governmental extravagance. Should an emergency arise a diminution in expenditure would be as effective as an increase in revenue, and as a final resort an inheritance tax could be levied. His scheme was rather to remedy the defects of the present system of taxation, than adopt a new and supplemental tax. As a remedy he suggested that a tax be put on commodities consumed by the rich and by the rich alone.

M. M. Marcus was the second speaker for the Columbian. Despite the fact that this was Mr. Marcus' first experience as an intersociety debater, his speech was of a high-calibre. In opposition to the previous speaker, he contended that there is a necessity for a new source of revenue. In support of this, he cited the new projects into which the government is launching, which will result in an increased expenditure of the public funds. The present sources of revenue, he claimed, would be decreased by reduction in the tariff, and by measures such as Canadian reciprocity. The income tax, he argued would be easy of collection, as was shown by our experience during the Civil War. He estimated that from \$70,000,000 to \$100,000,000 could annually be raised by such a tax.

Continuing the argument for the negative, P. E. Bradley maintained that the adoption of the income tax plan would lead to fiscal and judicial concentration, and at the same time challenged the affirmative to cite a single instance of a dual government such as ours, where an income tax is levied by the central, as opposed to the local government. He went on to point out, that equal income does not in fact denote equal ability to pay, because the necessary expenses of one man might very well be greater than those of another man with the same income. In conclusion, he characterized the income tax as "arbitrary and inquisitorial."

C. R. Smith was the last speaker for Columbian. His main argument was taken in showing that the income tax is elastic and therefore supplies a need in our present system of taxation. He also laid emphasis upon the fact that an income tax would be an admirable source of revenue in times of stress and emergency.

W. E. KELLY CLOSES DEBATE PROPER.

The debate proper was closed by W. E. Kelly for the negative. He discussed the practical difficulty that lies in the way of the successful operation of an income tax, namely, its difficulty of collection. There are only two possible modes of collecting such a tax, he said, stopping a man's income at the source, or self-assessment. The latter of these he maintained was ineffective because of the opportunities for fraud, and the former impossible in its very nature.

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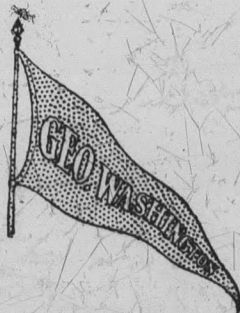
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Each speaker was then given three minutes for rebuttal. The rebuttal speeches were not so good as the main part of the debate. For the most part they had been too carefully worked out and conned beforehand, with the result that none of them were shaped to fit into the debate as it actually developed.

During the long interval while the judges were consulting, several very good banjo solos were rendered.

Needham Society Notes.

The regular meeting on the 14th was one of special interest to those present, owing to the importance of the subject before the Society for discussion.

The United States Congress has devoted much time and talent to the question of "Reciprocity with Canada," much of which might have been saved for other weighty questions could it have been possible for that distinguished body to have heard months ago the arguments pro and con upon this measure made on the 14th by Messrs. Sanderlin and Dolliver of the affirmative and Messrs. Barb and McMahon of the negative. Each of these debaters did himself and the Society great credit, and demonstrated that he had made close study of the question. After much deliberation the judges decided in favor of the negative, giving first honors to Mr. Sanderlin and second honors to Mr. Barb. This was Mr. Barb's first appearance before the Society as a debater, and he is to be congratulated upon his success.

Much interest was shown at the meeting on the 21st. The question, "Resolved, That an income tax, not

apportioned among the several states according to population, would be desirable (constitutional-ity conceded)," was again debated. Messrs. Oren, Fitch and Sanderlin defended the affirmative and the intersociety team, the negative. All the speakers were veterans. The arguments advanced were powerful and convincing, and showed very careful study of the subject. After much deliberation, the judges decided in favor of the negative, awarding first honors to Mr. Bradley and second to Mr. Fitch.

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The special feature of the season is the "English cut" garment, and in producing this, Saks and Company have been very successful.

Junior College Class Notes.

Elmer Stewart is dividing his energies between College and the Post Office Department.

President Thatcher is maintaining

a bachelor establishment at present. Mrs. Thatcher has gone home on a visit.

George Bullough is becoming quite an F street boulevardier—taking a course in observation, so he says.

Harold Keats credits his increase in avoirdupois to hard study—another argument against excessive application.

J. Norman Taylor is back at work again. Because of his absence from the city, the Chemical Society did not hold its April meeting.

Herr Ludholz is putting in six nights a week at the laboratory now. Says he is on the trail of a new element.

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